THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

An Act to increase the penalties for failing to work on public roads and to provide for the collection of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for all failures to work on public roads, upon due notice given by the overseer, the parties so failing, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each failure, unless it be made to appear that such failure was unavoidable.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the penalty herein imposed shall be collected by warrant, returnable before a Justice of the Peace, within thirty days from the date of its issue, and upon judgment being rendered, execution shall issue forthwith.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the oath of the overseer that due notice was given, and of the failure to attend and work, shall be sufficient evidence against the parties so failing.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, or clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 7th, 1865.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

AN ACT CONCERNING ROADS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when any Court shall order the laying out of any public road within this State, and the jury appointed for that purpose shall make a report locating the same, the Court, at the term to which said report is made, or at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, no valid objection appearing as to the location of the road, except such as may arise upon the question of the quantum of damages assessed to the owners of the soil over which the road passes, it shall be the duty of the Court to appoint an overseer or overseers, with a sufficient allotment of hands to open and clear out the said road, who shall make his or their report to the next term of the Court; and if any person over whose land the road passes shall make it appear to the Court that the damages assessed by the jury are insufficient, or if the Court shall deem them excessive, it shall be the duty of the Court in either case, to appoint five disinterested freeholders, residing in a different part of the count from that in which the road is located, to be accompanied by the Sheriff and sworn by him, to view the land, assess the damage, and report their proceedings to the next term of the Court; which report shall be subject to the same orders by the Court as reports by juries now are

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*. That this act shall extend to and include all cases now pending in the courts of this State on petitions for pblic roads, and shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 6th, 2864.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. S.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLUE.

Glue which is gelatine in a dry state is prepared by macerating parings and pieces of skins in milk or lime—which should be renewed three or four times in the course of three or four weeks. In a small way, this may be done in tubs or troughs, or on a large scale in tanks and vats. They are then taken out, with the lime adhering, and spread to drain and dry, being turned two or three times a day. The lime dissolves the blood and certain soft parts, attacks the epidermis, and disposes the gelatinous matter to dissolve more readily. Portions of hids that the tanner has passed through the lime vats do not need this preparation. When the cleansed matters are dried, they may be packed in bales and hogsheads, and transported to the glue factory at any distance. The parings of ox hides, and other untanned refuse of the leather dresser, yield from 45 to 55 per cent of glue. The ears of oxen calves and sheep, the tendons of animals, parings of parchment, and in fact, animal skin in every form, is also made into glue.

These matters are first rinsed, then drained, and afterwards boiled in large shallow copper vessels for some hours, during which they are frequently stirred.

The solution must be drawn off in successive portions - a method which fractions the products, or subdivides them into articles of various value gradually decreasing from the first portion drawn off until the last. It is found that gelatine gets altered very soon over the fires after it is dissolved, and it ought, there fore, to be drawn off whenever it is sufficiently fluid and strong, for forming a clear gelatinous mass on cooling, capable of being cut into moderately firm slices by the wire. The point is determined by cooling the liquor in the half of an egg shall. It ought to be consistent in the course of a very few minutes; if not so, the boiling must be continued a little longer. When this point is reached, the fire is smothered and the contents of the boiler are left to settle a quarter of an hour.

All the thin, gelatinous liquid is then drawn off or dipped out and strained, and put in a deep boiler immersed in a warm water bath, so that it may bontinue hot and fluid for some hours. At the end of this time, the super-natant liquid is drawn off into congealing boxes, in which it cools into a jelly.

It is then turned out, cut up with a wire, and dried in the air, or by stove heat. A gloss is given it being dipped in water and brushed before drying.

We lately heard an instance of sagacity in a pointer dog, which is worth recording. A gentleman of this city residing on High street, had a pointer dog only eight months old, that was raised as a family pet, and, of course, was a resident of the dwelling house.

During the late fall of snow he was absent for some hours, and his owner was apprehensive of his having strayed away, or stolen. About supper time there was a smart ring at the door bell; on the servant answering the summons, he was surprised to find the dog with the tassel of the bell rope in his mouth, awaiting admittance, and ready for another pull if the first failed! How he learned the trick is a mystery to the family, but it may be presumed that he was sharp enough to have noticed and remembered that admittance always followed the pulling of the bell rope, and he sagaciously followed the practice to avoid sleeping out in the cold.

FEMALE ADVENTURER.—A young woman, named Mollie Bean, dressed in male attire, was on Friday night sent to this city on the charge of being a suspicious character. It appeared that she had been serving in the 47th N. C. regiment for two years; and during that time had been wounded twice. She was committed to Castle Thunder.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

One cent newspapers are no longer published in Yankee land. The Philadelphia Ledger and the Baltimore Sun were both of this class, but have been compelled to advance the price to two cents. The New York Sun's terms are "one cent in gold or two in currency."

A Shakspeare folio of 1863 sold in London for 682 guineas.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865. [No. 267.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES, 11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*
February 25, 1865. 263—3t.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

* * For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SURGEONS AND ASsistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeon F M Rountree, Dr J R Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeon L T Smith, Dr D T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R W Gleaves, Dr W J Courts, Dr Thos Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happoldt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.
Feb. 28, 1864. 264—d3t.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb. 22d, 1865. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayottevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2. 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and County Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 19—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Kinnett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
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14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
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19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	P C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Dodin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	F G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spain,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj, Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. E St Geo Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. E N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
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Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar			1	2	3	4	
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
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May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus Mellen, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm H Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Gold Sboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr

THE
CONSERVATIVE.
M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING, - MARCH 4, 1865.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH. It is proposed that a public meeting be held in this City on Thursday, the 9th instant, to take into consideration the means necessary to be resorted to properly to provide for the support of our noble army in the field, in the present emergency, and such other matters of public and pressing importance, as may present themselves to the meeting for consideration. The citizens of the City, Wake county, and the surrounding country generally are earnestly requested to attend. Let all, laying aside all partizan feeling, come prepared to lay their offerings on the altar of their country.

Whatever may be the peculiar views of this or that man, we suppose there can be no difference of opinion as to the sacred duty of each to contribute in proportion to his means to the support of those noble veterans, who stand as a wall of steel between us and our foe, and are composed of the sons and brothers of us all.

We are well aware that there are large amounts of provisions at various points in the country that through the neglect or inefficiency of somebody, is spoiling and going to waste, while our army sadly needs it. This should not be so. And those who are responsible for this waste should be brought to a strict accountability for it.

Let the people see this evil corrected, and let them see and know, that the soldiers will receive the full benefit of their contributions, and we are sure, that they would if necessary share their last morsel of provisions with the needy soldier, rather than see him suffer. Who is there that would not feel, when he has contributed to the comfort of these battle-scarred veterans, and receives in return the assurance that his kindness has inspired the recipient with ten-fold ardor in the cause, from the evidence that his exertions are appreciated by the dear ones at home,—who, we say, would not feel that such is the best investment he has ever made?

Yet such letters are constantly coming to the hands of those whose generosity have entitled them to a place in the hearts of the, *noble of the land, the soldiers who stand with never failing devotion under their country's flag.* But the appeal of the Governor which we published day before yesterday presents the necessity of such meetings and such action in so strong a light, that it is useless for us to multiply words.

AT THE LATEST dates we have from Petersburg and Richmond, by no means very *fresh*, the prospect of a heavy struggle in that vicinity seems to have been looked upon as imminent very soon. Indeed, according to the Richmond papers of last Tuesday, it was likely to occur in two or three days, but if anything of the sort has yet taken place we are wholly unadvised of it. The late rains may have delayed movements, which were on the point of being made by Grant and his white and *colored brethren*, and we may have stirring news from that quarter as soon as the mud subsides, but if a general engagement should take place there soon we hope and believe that the Yankees will be made to subside also.

If all this activity spoken of as exhibited by Grant, is indicative of his purpose to force a general engagement in that department, we take it that it is a good omen for us and is founded upon notions in regard to Sherman's probable success, very different from what he would most desire. While there is a strong probability of that General's marching triumphantly through North Caroina and Southern Virginia, and flanking General Lee, it cannot be expected that Grant will force a general engagement under circumstances disadvantageous to himself. A year ago such a rash course was just the one for him to adopt, but he has too long been taking lessons in the school of a sad experience with Gen. Lee, not to have entirely given it up ere now. We therefore take it that this display of activity on his part, was a mere feint to prevent General Lee from sending off any of his forces to operate against Sherman, and that bringing on a general battle, was very far from his intention, or else he had news from Sherman much more unfavorable to the success of the latter than anything reliable which we have received yet. And the former we deem much the more probable explanation of the two.

Our news from Sherman, it is true, is by no means discouraging, but it is very far from being decisive at our latest dates, and he is such a model hero in the estimation of the whole Yankee nation, that to convince them that he is not a *very God of War*, the defeat which we hope soon awaits him, if he does not betake himself immediately to the coast, is necessary.

WE HAVE received from Jones Watson Esq., Chairman of a meeting held some time since at Chapel Hill, the proceedings of which we published, a letter in reply to one from S. F. Phillips Esq., which we give a place in our columns. We of course freely give Mr. Watson a hearing. And the public upon reading his letter will have seen both sides of the question in our columns and can decide on the facts for themselves.

THE CHATHAM R. R Co. At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham R. R. Co., held on 2nd ult., Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. W. Vass, Esq., Secretary.

The following were elected Directors: Kemp P Battle, Esq, Geo W Mordecai, Esq., Hon John M Morehead, Dr W J Hawkins, Col J M Heck, Thos Webb, Esq., Elias Bryan, Esq.

At a meeting of Directors subsequently held Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was re-elected President.—W. W. Vass, Esq., is Treasurer of the Company.

DEEP RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Capt. B. P. Williamson having resigned the office of Director, Henry A. London, Esq., has been elected in his place.

We learn that the Company has commenced the repair of the dams and locks on Deep River, and will prosecute it with vigor.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the announcement of the name of Col. Moses in our advertising columns this morning. Col. M. has proved himself one of the most efficient Militia and Home Guard commanders in the State, and will if elected give satisfaction to the Regiment and the country.

For the Conservative.

CHAPEL HILL, 23d Feb. 1865.

M. S. ROBINS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—The letter of Mr. Samuel F. Phillips in your paper of the 21st, requires some answer at my hands, and you will oblige me by allowing me the necessary space.

Mr. P. says the account of the meeting makes it appear that "the Chairman counted both sides." It was submitted to Mr. P. by the Secretary, and his criticism is clearly an after thought; and the conclusion of a lawyer and politician in his own case, and no doubt much influenced, as such opinions usually are, by the desire to have it so. It might not look so to a disinterested person, and no doubt, did not to the gentleman who prepared it.

But Mr Phillips professes to give facts. First he says, "tellers were appointed, one for each side." *This is not true.* As Chairman it was my office to appoint them, and I neither appointed tellers myself nor authorized any other person to do so. The truth is, none were appointed, but when the division was made, seeing some one counting those in the affirmative, I counted the negative. He says himself, "a teller counted one side, the Chairman the other." Where was the other if two were appointed as he says? Is it not "*rather an anomaly*" that *one* teller and he self constituted or chosen by Mr. Phillips should *alone* make the count on his side. This person reported but 62 votes, and it was allowed, although a gentleman stated openly that he had counted also, and there were but 42. Surely Mr. Phillips ought not to complain of "*this passage* in the occurences of the meeting of Saturday."

Second he says, the larger part of those who voted in the negative were boys. This also is untrue. Among the 81 votes counted by me in the negative, there were some under twenty years of age, but not enough to change the result; and none under conscript age were counted. As it was a question between fighting and submission, I thought and *still think*, that those who might be called upon to do the former were as much entitled to vote upon it as those who were in favor of the latter, and always took care to provide a safe official bomb proof at home. I also counted gentlemen now residing here, but not permanent citizens. But of this Mr. Phillips can not complain, for I am informed citizens of Chatham as well as boys voted on his side, and I heard him solicit two persons, whom *he knew* to be citizens of that county, to vote with him.

Then he says "I find that 70 citizens of Orange county voted to strike out and about 22 in the negative." When did he find this out? Not at the meeting surely, because the claim then was 62 all told. How did he find it out? He gives no better reason than that he has taken down the names of all over 21 who were present. I suspect he did it pretty much in the same way that he discovered amongst them "some of the highest dignitaries of the State." He evidently alludes to two gentlemen whom he called by name in the meeting of Friday, and in whose absence he alledged that no resolutions passed would be regarded by the public as expressing the sentiments of this community. One of them offered a resolution in the meeting, as he said, for the purpose of making known his views, and to avoid any misapprehension in regard to them and has since denied publicly that he voted for Mr. Phillips' proposition, or authorized any one to count him on that side at the meeting or since.—Making the same allowance, that is, one half, in Mr. Phillips' figures, and perhaps the result would be nearer the truth.

In this connection it would, perhaps, be well enough to remark upon two things in Mr. Phillips' speech of Saturday, both going to show his rare candor and sincerity. He was asked if he was willing to reconstruction upon the terms proposed to our commissioners by Lincoln. He replied that he intended to be candid and would answer before he got through—to do it then would break the thread of his discourse, and so he passed on and never alluded to the question again. He also said that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God with uplifted hands that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hands, and called upon me to bear witness to the truth of his assertion. But said I, "Mr. Phillips, did you not make speeches in 1861 with the view to get men to volunteer?" He replied he had made speeches but not for that purpose. I then put this direct question, "did not you and myself in that year, by invitation, attend and address a meeting at White Cross, the object of which was to raise volunteers?" His answer was, "I suppose that was the object, but no man could know my motives." A man who speaks with one object and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2.

I think the position taken by Mr. Phillips in this speech ought to be known. He was understood to argue that it would be neither *ruinous* nor *dishonorable* to accept of Lincoln's terms. He declared that the cause of the Confederate States was lost unless negroes were put into the army and that doing so would only make matters worse. That "the war begun to perpetuate slavery." That those who opposed reconstruction had done so upon the ground that the State would be reduced to a territory, but now that Lincoln proposed to receive her back as a State, they were seeking other and new grounds of opposition. And much more of the same sort of misstatement, appeal to prejudice and demagogism alike unworthy of the occasion and the subjects under discussion.

I have heretofore been the personal and political friend of Mr. Phillips, and with this remark I leave the controversy with the hope that should the public discover "obvious zeal" on my part they will also discover that it is displayed for and not against my country.

Very respectfully,
JONES WATSON.

LT. COL. H. C. JONES.—It will gratify the many friends of this gallant young officer to learn that he has at last been released from the prison of the northern enemy, and is now at his father's residence near this place. He is said to be in excellent health and spirits.—*Sals. Watch.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.—*Confederate.*

REPORT OF GEN'L. JOSEPH E JOHNSTON RELATIVE TO OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The Report of General Johnston of his Retreat from Dalton to Atlanta excites wonder at his removal and his continued absence from an active command. He commenced the campaign with Bragg's army of Missionary Ridge, with one brigade added —Mercer's; and two taken away—Baldwin's and Quarles's. By the arrival of absentees five thousand men had joined their commands from the 1st January to the 1st of May—making the army about 45,000 strong. It was opposed by Grant's army, then estimated at 80,000 men. increased by the Sixteenth and Twenty-Third corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all at least 110,000 men. During the retreat our army was reinforced by 15,000 infantry and artillery, and 4 000 cavalry. Our scouts represented the enemy's reinforcements as much larger—being bridge-guards from Tennessee and Kentucky, relieved by "one hundred days' men," and the 17th army corps, with 2,000 cavalry. The army of General Sherman was a victorious army; ours when received by General Johnston, was demoralized by the affair of Missionary Ridge. The Federal army was manœuvred by Generals Sherman, McPherson, and Thomas—three of the ablest officers whom the war has produced on either side. That army more than doubled ours in numbers—soldiers who had been accustomed to victory. They had advanced from Kentucky to Dalton.

General Lee commenced his campaign on the Rapidan simultaneously with the opening of the campaign in Georgia. He had about 70,000 men, opposed to 110,000. These two great officers, Lee and Johnston, adopted (we suppose without concert) the same formidable strategy—fighting behind earthworks hurriedly erected, and continually retreating. Lee, after inflicting terrible loss on Grant, finally reached Richmond and Petersburg—a distance of some sixty miles. Johnston, after losing 15,000 men, and. according to his account, inflicting a loss in battle of at least five times his own on Sherman—reached Atlanta—a distance of 100 miles. Thus each, after two of the most remarkable retreats in history, had fallen back to his citadel.

The work of strengthening the defences of Atlanta was progressing vigorously, when the order came for General J.'s removal. This was on the 17th of July. General Lee was fortunately retained in the command at Richmond and Petersburg. Had he been superseded by some rash young officer, the Army of Northern Virginia might ere this have been massacred in an assault on the lines of General Grant—might have fallen back from Richmond and Petersburg to Danville—might have executed a flanking expedition into Kentucky—and might now be "recruiting" its shattered remnants in North Carolina. Had Johnston remained in command at Atlanta, the Confederate flag, for aught we know, might now be flying from the lines in front of that city—and from Savannah—and from Charleston—and from Columbia. Or if he had been compelled to abandon Atlanta (*which was not his purpose*) he might have continued to draw Sherman on the same fatal path into the centre of Georgia—and might ultimately have crushed him. The chances of this would have been increased, if Forrest—who subsequently came to Hood—had joined General Johnston, and fallen on Sherman's communications.

Johnston was at the moment of his removal preparing to attack the enemy on his passage of Peachtree Creek. If successful, great results were anticipated, as the enemy would have both the creek and the Chattahoochee river to intercept his retreat. If successful, he explained to Gen. Hood, in transferring the command to him. his plan was to keep back the enemy by entrenching, to give time for the assembling of the State troops promised by Gov. Brown; to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal army approached the town to attack it on the most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops. These State troops referred to were estimated by Gov. Brown at 10,000; and they subsequently joined Gen. Hood. Added to 51,000 men turned over by Gen. Johnston to him, this gave Gen. an army of 61,000 men. Of his own army Johnston remarks: These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toils, exposure, and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high-spirited than when the Federal army presented itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who had ever served the Confederacy." They were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draught animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. "We lost no material on the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the account in report of Gen. Hood." Where is this elate army now? Where is its admired commander?

As it has been extensively circulated that Gen. Johnston lost 25,000 men between Dalton and Atlanta, and as Mr. Semmes of Louisiana asserted only a few weeks since to the Confederate Senate, that the lose amounted to 22,000; we will mention with exactness that Gen. Johnston's statement is, that his loss in infantry and artillery was about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy cold rains, which prevailed in the latter half of June. For want of reports, he is unable to give the loss of the cavalry. He estimates the enemy's loss *in battle* (as we have stated) as certainly amounting to five times ours—that is 50,000 men.

Gen. Lee lose at least 20,000 men from all causes between the Rapidan and Richmond. Gen. Johnston in his report, speaking of Gen. Bragg's visit to Atlanta, states that Gen. B. asserted to him (what he believed) "*That Sherman's army outnumbered Grant's.*" We all know that Grant had four corps, and that Sherman had seven. Speaking of the charges preferred against him, Gen. J. recites as one of them that "he persistently disregarded the instructions of the President"—and grimly remarks: "I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions."

We conclude with the following extract from the Report:

"At Dalton the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chances of battle much against us, and even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, one hundred miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could not have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and Chattahoochee we could have given battle only by attacking the enemy intrenched, or so near intrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back into them: while defeat would have been our ruin. In the course pursued, our troops always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses, compared with those they inflicted; so that the enemy's numerical superiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Federal army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been its destruction. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted, and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped also that by the breaking of the railroad in its rear the Federal army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat easily converted into a route. After we crossed the Etowah, five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and the Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Captain Harvey, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, but not strong enough to prevent its use. Early in the campaign the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieutenant General Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 13th June and 16th July, and through General Bragg on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 26th of June, and also to Lieutenant General Lee on the 10th of May, and 3d, 11th and 16th of June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Major General Sherman's army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi."

From the State Journal.

GOV. VANCE'S LATE SPEECH IN GOLDSBARO'—CORRECTION.

We insert the following correction with pleasure. We understood Gov. Vance as he explains himself herein, and intended so to represent him. We hastily wrote out the synopsis of his speech, but did not read over our M. S., nor even the proof-sheets; but on looking over the report, after it appeared in our paper, we at once saw the ambiguity referred to. The papers who copied our report will please publish the following:

RALEIGH, Feb 25, 1865.

Editor State Journal,
Goldsboro' N. C.

By a synopsis of my speech at Goldsboro', which appears in a recent number of your paper, I fear you have made me do great injustice to two very worthy gentlemen, and appear to be guilty of a great official discourtesy. You represent me as saying that the "Yankees have great contempt for cowards and peace men," and immediately thereafter recite the burning of the private residences of Gov. Brown and Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, in confirmation thereof, hereby causing me to apply such terms to them. Nothing was further from my intention. From personal knowledge of both these gentlemen, I could not truthfully apply such an adjective to either, and if I could, it would certainly be exceedingly improper in me to do so. For an example that "cowardly submissionists" received the merited contempt of the enemy, I instanced the reported treatment by Gen. Terry of a militia officer by the name of Swain in Brunswick county, and that they paid no regard to men who were active for peace negotiations. I instanced then the treatment of Gov. Brown and Mr. Hill.

Both these gentlemen I believe to be as loyal and courageous as I myself claim to be. With the positions of the former, I have mainly concurred in regard to negotiations, and the latter gentleman with whom I formerly served in the United States Congress, I have long honored and esteemed in a high degree.

Please make this explanation and oblige
Very respectfully
Z. B. VANCE.

THE CARDS FOR LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION BALL.

The Washington papers publish a description of the cards of admission to the inauguration ball to take place in Washington on the 5th proximo.—The olive branch, it seems, has been omitted from Lincoln's Administration in order that it may figure prominently in his ball cards:

"The caption consists of the words: 'National Inauguration Ball, March 4, 1865.' Beneath this are medallions interlaced (pinned together with a staff surmounted with a liberty cap) and edged with olive branches. Upon one of the medallions is an excellent portraiture of the President, and upon the other that of the Vice President elect, inscribed at the bottom of each respectively with the name of their office; and beneath the medallions is a scroll, entwined about the staff, upon which are inscribed the names of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnston. In the centre of the card below is the blank form of invitation, and the list of managers subscribed thereto.

"Upon either side of the centre piece are two pillars standing upon a base of three steps. The base represents a stone, and the three steps are intended to represent the three great struggles of our nation for existence: the Revolution, the lower one, inscribed with the figures '1777-83; the war with Great Britian, '1812-15'; and the present war 1860-65.

Upon these steps are granite pedestals of rough rock, upon which are erected columns of *fasces*, strongly bound together with cords, representing the columns of the masses of the people supporting the government of the country. The right hand column is surmounted by the American eagle, destroying a serpent. The National pendant is entwined about this shaft. Upon the other column is also an eagle, grasping in her talons the usual insignia of the arrows and the olive branch. About this column is entwined a scroll inscribed with the National motto, '*E Pluribus Unum*,' and also the words, 'We are one and indissoluble,'

We understand that the engraving has been accepted, and that the cards are now being printed.

We also learn that one of them was shown at Mrs. Lincoln's reception yesterday afternoon, and elicited approbation.

FROM EUROPE.

The foreign mails received by the City of Dublin and North American are to the 2d inst.

FORT FISHER.

The London journals publish elaborate accounts of the capture of Fort Fisher. The same steamer that took out the news of Gen. Terry's victory, conveyed the report of Gen. Butler's speech at Lowell—a coincidence upon which the *Daily News* comments. It is added, however, that the explanations of General Butler are interesting as giving some knowledge of the difficulties of the exploit.—The *News* says:

On the whole, though it is difficult to anticipate all that may follow from this success, the difficulty is rather from the number of consequences than from any doubt of the importance of any of them. In its results it is a blow as staggering to the Confederate rule as that which delivered Savannah to its new masters."

The energy with which the enterprise has been prosecuted is creditable to the military administration at Washington. * * * Thus, after long and laborious exertions, and an expense equal to that incurred in many European wars, the Federals may be said to have almost succeeded in shutting in their enemies from communication with the European world. The South has gradually lost port after port, as though cargoes will continue to be landed in obscure places along those hundreds of miles of coast, yet the blockade will be as effective as it is in the nature of such an operation to be. It will be seen then how far the South is capable of doing without that with which England has hitherto furnished it.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOME GUARD.—The Home Guards of this county was re-organized into two classes, last Monday. The 1st class consists of sound able bodied men. The 2nd class is composed of invalids, of men of 'complaints.' We give a list of the Officers elected, remarking that bonded men were allowed to vote, a right, in our opinion, to which they had no claim; but others think differently.

1ST CLASS—Capt. Wm. Pattilo; 1st Lieutenant, R. A. Pate; 2nd Lt. Peter Stevens; 3rd Lt. Mat Harrelson.

2ND CLASS—Capt. Thomas Stevens, 1st Lt. B. Y. McAden; 2nd Lt. Jeremiah Graves; 3rd Lt. We do not know who.—*Milton Chronicle.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 3.

Hon. Thos. Connelly, member of the British Parliament, arrived here yesterday and took lodging at the Fayetteville Hotel. He leaves for Richmond to morrow. Much speculation is indulged in as to the object of his visit, but nothing reliable is known.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 2.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to abolish the office of Provost Marshal except within the lines of the army.

The tax bill was further considered until adjournment.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 2.

Northern papers of the 28th have been received. A Cairo telegram of the 27th says the New Orleans *Times* says, a sensation rumor from Matamoras states that the Mexican Government has forbidden clearances for Mexican ports, and the United States Consul has been sent out of Matamoras.

It is reported that six thousand mounted rebels are in the vicinity of Mount Sterling.

Gold 203.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have from Europe important intelligence, two days later, brought by the steamship Saxonia, which arrived here yesterday, from Southampton on the 8th inst.

The English Parliament was opened on the 6th inst., the Queen's address was read by the Lord Chancellor. Its reading was succeeded by a very interesting and animated debate on American affairs between the ministry and their supporters and the opposition, which showed a material change of opinion on the part of British statesmen regarding our war and the position of the United States government. Earl Russell admitted that we had just cause for complaint against England, both in regard to the fitting out of rebel pirates and the toleration of raiders in Canada, and though it was not unnatural that our government should take steps for increasing its naval force on the Northern lakes. Other members expressed similar opinions.

An important meeting of the French Privy Council took place in Paris on the 4th instant, at which the relations between our Government and that of Napoleon, and the attitude assumed by the American Congress and people regarding the imperial usurpation in Mexico, are said to have formed the subject of discussion. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was to abstain for the present from all movement in these matters, without, however, indulging in a false security."

The Paris Moniteur pronounces the report that Sonora and other Mexican States have been ceded to France absolute fabrications.

The Olinde, one of the Franco-rebel rams, sailed from the Isle of Houat, off the coast of France, on the 28th of January. She had been previously supplied by a French steamer with guns, ammunition, crew, coal and all the other necessaries as an outfit. It was reported that she was bound for Charleston, for the purpose of raising the blockade. If this was really her destination she probably sailed too late, in view of our recent account of affairs in that vicinity. The latest reports say that the Olinde had reached Corunna, Spain, where she lay in an unseaworthy condition.

It is said that Maxmilian, of Mexico, has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope explaining his reason for assuming the claim of his Government to all the Mexican church property.

The opening of the Suez Canal to navigation throughout the entire length, from the Red Sea to Mediterranean, has officially been announced to all the Chambers of Commerce in Europe by M. Lesseps, President and Superintendent.

General McClellan, with his family, arrived in Liverpool on the 5th instant, and left for London on the next day.

New Advertisements.

A LARGE SELECTION OF GARDEN SEED
ON HAND. CALL SOON AT
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
March 4, 1865. 267—d2t

JUNIPER BUCKETS.
Southern Manufacture.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE Buckets, wholesale or retail. Send on orders.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auct. & Com. Merchants.
March 4, 1865. 267—d3t

FILES, FILES AND RASPS.
LARGE LOT OF WOOD, MILL AND HAND-SAW files.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Com. Merchants.
March 4, 1865. 267—d2t

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
FORTY-FIVE DOZEN GENT'S FINE, BLACK, BROWN and drab soft Hats—a very superior article.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Com. Merchants.
March 4, 1865. 267—d2t

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE THE NAME of Col. GEORGE C. MOSES, of Wayne County, as a candidate for Colonel of the Regiment of Home Guards to be formed near this city.
March 4, 1865. 267—6t

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.
5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266-tf

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUTANT E. J. BANKS, as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of Home Guards at its next organization.
MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 1, 1865. 265—6t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies.)
ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES ROOM of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles, constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.
Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.
Bonds and good securiety, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of the purchaser.
By order of the administrator.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb 28. 264-d3t.
Owing to unavoidable circumstances the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, March 2d. The articles will be on exhibition at our store to-morrow and next day.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.